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E NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL  
ADVERTISER.

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AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE  
THE ADDRESS

Delivered at the  
of the Columbian College  
th January, 1822.  
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To Let,

estory BRICK HOUSE  
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Spacious coach houses  
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# The Columbian Star

The Warrior's name,  
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,  
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,  
Than his who fashions and improves mankind... COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

[No. 2.]

THE COLUMBIAN STAR,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,  
BY ANDERSON & MEEHAN,  
NORTH E STREET,  
WASHINGTON CITY.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum,  
payable before the first of May; Four  
Dollars, if payment is deferred to a sub  
sequent period.  
Advertisements by the square, 75 cts.  
for every succeeding insertion, 50 cts.  
Communications, and letters relating  
to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to  
the publishers post paid. In every in  
stance where this is not attended to by  
correspondents, the postage will be  
charged to them.

## REVIEW.

Howell Letters to a few Friends  
in Britain and America, on  
returning to Bengal, in 1821,  
by WILLIAM WARD, of Seram  
pore.—N. York, 1821. pp. 250.

Continued.

"How, with a provision perfectly  
commensurate with the extent of the  
commission—with a command, from the  
Being who was himself the atonement,  
that every creature should hear the gos  
pel—with such proofs before us, that  
this gospel is the power of God to salva  
tion—how, with all these facts staring  
us in the face—how is it, that we have  
never attempted to carry these glad  
tidings beyond the walls of our own  
churches?"

"What pestilential influence can have  
thus withered the arms of 50,000,000 of  
Christian soldiers, to whom had been  
entrusted 'the sword of the Spirit,' and  
neutralized within them all those high  
and sacred principles which had been  
imparted to them in their Christian birth,  
and strip them of those energies which,  
under their Great Captain, had been  
enough to conquer the whole world?"  
p. 22, 23, 24.

Our limits will not permit us to  
present all the reasons which he  
suggests. We will extract a few  
of the most prominent, leaving  
them, without comment, to the  
reflections of the reader:

"It is an awful fact, that the spirit of  
missions has to christianize the church,  
before the church can christianize the  
world. There is scarcely a single body  
of Christians on earth, that has not lost  
the primitive energy and enterprise, in  
a thorough subjection to doctrinal or practical  
selfishness."

"Those views of the Divine sove  
reignty which diminish, in the mind of  
the recipient, all compassion for the un  
converted, and every influential impres  
sion of the absolute and inseparable con  
nexion between the end and the means,  
must necessarily produce an indifference  
to the use of means, where vigorous ef  
fort is required, and where expense is  
to be incurred."

"Those ideas of the atonement which  
prevent a minister from pressing the  
gospel calls and invitations upon the at  
tention of the unconverted, must, in a  
great degree, unfit such a person for the  
work assigned to ministers in the com  
mission of the Lord Jesus."

"It is too common to confine the  
Christian ministry to the building up of  
the church. Many ministers, I fear, sel  
dom preach but to believers, and about  
their duties and privileges." p. 26.

"It is any wonder, when the minister  
makes so small a reference to the un  
converted, that the people should feel  
no concern for the heathen? It cannot  
be matter of surprise, that additions to  
such churches are so rare: the conver  
sion of sinners is not sought after; it  
makes no prominent part of the work of  
the minister."

"And thus the Christian ministry is  
confined to teaching, and the sublime  
work of preaching is almost laid aside.  
Hence a vast pulpit preparation is neces  
sary to produce incessant variety, to lu  
mour the taste of the people, to keep  
them satisfied with their state, and to  
avoid the shadow of an opinion that has  
not passed the human ordeal. In this  
system, we see the infliction of that  
punishment which might be expected to  
follow such a departure from the charge  
given at Bethany. Not only are sinners  
not converted, but these services, except  
where extraordinary talents are possess  
ed, are, for the most part, exceedingly  
destitute of interest. A meeting for  
prayer is often more edifying." p. 27, 28.

"Other ministers dwell almost exclu  
sively on the privileges of believers;  
scarcely daring to touch at all on duty  
and obligation, lest they should be con  
sidered as legalists, and this is so suited  
to the unsatisfied taste of men, that the  
hearers not unfrequently compel the mi  
nister to become himself the example of  
the effects of his own doctrine: they  
contribute scarcely enough to keep him  
from starving. How should such con  
gregations do any thing for maintaining  
ministers among the heathen?" p. 29.

"It is possible, also, so to preach on  
the subject of election, as to please a  
congregation by bringing them to indulge

the most contracted ideas of the king  
dom of Christ, exhibiting it only in con  
nexion with the awful displays of Divine  
justice, instead of expanding the mind,  
and stimulating it to exertion, by exhi  
biting equally scriptural, but in which  
we behold the whole world brought into  
the fold of Christ. The baneful effects  
on missions of such partial displays of  
this scriptural doctrine, (given to com  
fort believers, but believers of an order  
of piety to which few in our day attain),  
need not be enlarged upon."

"In the same spirit of selfishness, a  
society, say of three hundred members,  
maintain a man to gratify them by a re  
ligious exhibition every Sabbath day,  
without any reference to the state of the  
unconverted, or at least with a very par  
tial one. Hence three parts out of four  
of the congregations in America and  
England do nothing, or next to nothing,  
for the conversion of the wicked in their  
own streets. The heathen, placed fifteen  
thousand miles from them, are not like  
ly, in such a state of feeling, to be re  
membered." p. 30.

"But the greatest impediment to the  
introduction and culture of a right spirit  
on this important subject, will, perhaps,  
be found in such a love of the world as  
stands reproved in the fifth chapter of  
the Acts of the Apostles. It was not  
without reference to a state of the church  
like that of the present times, that the  
sin of Ananias and Sapphira was so aw  
fully punished, just when the gospel  
was beginning its progress through the  
world." p. 30.

The next letter discusses the  
question, "Do the heathen perish?"  
Without presuming to decide upon the  
eternal state of those who have  
gone to the bar of God, he satis  
factorily establishes the fact, which  
really lies at the foundation of all  
missionary effort, that the Heathen  
are the proper objects, and stand  
in perishing need, of the regenerat  
ing and purifying influences of the  
gospel.

In Letter IV. he presents an  
abstract of the philosophical doc  
trines most popular among the  
Hindoos. If such be the princi  
ples of the most enlightened classes  
—if these are the achievements of  
philosophy—how can any one ven  
ture to assert, that the Hindoos are  
not benefited by the gospel? Mr.  
Ward says:

"Three of the six schools of philoso  
phy once famous in India, were atheis  
tical. The doctrines of these atheists were  
established for a considerable period in  
India, and they are still taught in the  
systems which prevail throughout China,  
Japan, the Burman Empire, Siam, Cey  
lon, &c. What an awful thought, that  
three hundred millions of the human race  
are, to this hour, under a system of avo  
wed atheism!"

"No person has been found wicked  
enough to maintain, that atheism is as  
good as Christianity; and therefore we  
have here no opponents: but a view of  
the speculations of the Hindoo theists  
will unfold a system little better, I pre  
sume, than atheism."

"These philosophers, of whom Ved  
vas, the compiler of the vedas, was one  
of the most distinguished, taught, that  
everything we can see, or form any con  
ception of, is to be referred to one or the  
other of these two principles: it is either  
spirit or matter, since, besides these, no  
thing else exists; that all spirit is God;  
that God exists without attributes in a  
state of eternal repose, intangible, un  
connected with any of the forms of mat  
ter. A state of profound sleep, in which  
the individual has no mental exercise  
whatever, and the state of the untruffed  
ocean, are alluded to by this philosopher  
as emblems of the state and blessedness  
of spirit. Speculations like these, mak  
ing known a being without attributes  
and having no connexion with creatures,  
is surely nothing better than pure athe  
ism; nor is the practical system found  
on these theories an atom better than the  
theory." p. 42, 43.

"These philosophers further teach,  
that the spirit in man is individuated de  
ity; that in this connexion with matter,  
spirit is degraded and imprisoned; that  
the great and only business of man on  
earth is to seek emancipation, and return  
to the blessed source from which he (that  
is, spirit, for I, thou, and he, are refer  
able only to spirit) has been severed."

"The mode of obtaining emancipation,  
is by the practice of the ceremonies de  
nominated jogue, all which ceremonies  
are connected with bodily austerities,  
having for their object the annihilation  
of all conscious connexion with the body,  
and with material things. Deliverance  
from the influence of the body and all  
material things, will leave spirit, even  
while in the body, in a state of divine  
tranquillity, resembling that of God, for  
the passions alone are the sources of  
pain, and will fit the individuated spirit  
for re-union to God; for the passions are  
the sources of life and death, and confine  
the individuated spirit to a continued  
course of transmigration, and rivet its  
union to matter." p. 44.

Mr. Ward describes, at consid  
erable length, the debasing super  
stitions and idolatries of the Hin  
doos. Their system is devoid of  
all ennobling tendencies, and all  
purifying and consoling influences.  
It distracts their minds, by pro  
posing to their faith three hundred  
and thirty millions of gods, in whose  
fabulous histories they find preced  
ents and sanctions for every spec  
ies of iniquity. They derive from  
them no motives to virtuous action,  
no aid for human weakness, no light  
to illuminate the path of life, and  
disipate the shadows of death. All  
is one vast, incoherent mass,

"Monstrum, horrendum, informe, ingens,  
cui lumen adestum."

It is melancholy to witness im  
mortal beings forming their per  
manent modes of thinking, their  
maxims of morality, and their pre  
paration for eternity, under the  
noxious influence of such a system;  
and the Christian, while he views  
the self-inflicted tortures and pe  
nances, to which these hapless vic  
tims of superstition subject them  
selves, to purify their natures from  
that corruption of which their con  
sciences convince them, must wish  
to lead them from the waters of the  
Ganges, to the waters of life; from  
tedious and profitless pilgrimages,  
to the Lamb of God; from painful  
penances and defiling rites, to the  
penitence, and peace, and gladden  
ing hopes of the gospel.

The degraded state of the female  
sex cannot be referred, in a coun  
try so civilized as Hindostan, to  
any other cause than the influence  
of its religious system. Mr. Ward  
depicts, with sensibility and ener  
gy, the multiplied injuries and  
sufferings of this part of our race,  
whom, in Christian countries, res  
pect and affection labour to che  
rish; upon whom all the refine  
ments of civilized society are lav  
ished; "whom the seaman travels  
to adorn, and the poet wears out  
his life to celebrate."—How dif  
ferent the fate of woman in Hin  
dostan! Frowned on by her pa  
rents from the moment of her birth;  
denied all the embellishments of  
mental cultivation, and the delights  
of social intercourse; often sacri  
ficed by parental ambition to a  
marriage, which confers no rights,  
and is cheered by no tenderness;  
and, after passing a listless exist  
ence in seclusion and neglect, she  
is forced to ascend the funeral pile  
of her husband, while her last mo  
ments of agony are witnessed with  
exulting pleasure by her nearest  
relatives, and she expires amid  
flames which her own first born  
child has kindled! What a sys  
tem of cruelty is this; and what  
marble hearts must not those pos  
sess, who would drive back the  
Day Star which is now beginning  
to illumine these benighted re  
gions! Many female children are  
murdered by their own parents at  
their birth; the fathers being influ  
enced, probably, by an apprehen  
sion of their becoming a burthen  
to them, and the mothers by com  
passion to these heirs of inevitable  
misery. The following remarks  
on the immolation of females are  
extracted from the sixth letter:

"But the awful state of female society  
in this miserable country appears in no  
thing so much as in dooming the female,  
the widow, to be burnt alive with the  
putrid carcass of her husband. The  
Hindoo legislators have sanctioned this  
immolation, showing herein a studied  
determination to insult and degrade wo  
man. She is, therefore, in the first in  
stance, deluded into this act by the wri  
tings of these Brahmins; in which also  
she is promised, that if she will offer her  
self, for the benefit of her husband, on the  
funeral pile, she shall, by the extraordi  
nary merit of this action, rescue her

husband from misery, and take him and  
fourteen generations of his and her fam  
ily with her to heaven, where she shall  
enjoy with them celestial happiness, un  
til fourteen generations of the gods shall  
have succeeded to the throne of heaven:  
(that is, millions of years!) Thus en  
tangled, she embraces this dreadful death.  
I have seen three widows, at different  
times, burnt alive; and had repeated  
opportunities of being present at similar  
immolations; but my courage failed me.

"The funeral pile consists of a quantity  
of faggots laid on the earth, rising in  
height about three feet from the ground,  
about four feet wide, and six feet in  
length. After the female has declared  
her resolution to 'eat fire,' as the people  
call it, she leaves her house for the last  
time, accompanied by her children, rela  
tives, and a few neighbors. She pro  
ceeds to the river, where a priest attends  
upon her, and where certain ceremonies  
are performed, accompanied with ablu  
tions. These over, she comes up to the  
pile, which may be ten yards from the  
bank of the river. She walks around  
the pile several times, scattering parched  
corn, &c. as she goes round, and at  
length lays herself down on the pile by  
the dead body, laying her arm over it.  
Two cords having been laid across the  
pile, and under the dead body, with  
these cords the dead body and the living  
body are now tied fast together. A large  
quantity of faggots are then laid upon  
the bodies, and two levers are brought  
over the pile to press down the widow,  
and prevent her from escaping when the  
flames begin to scorch her. Her eldest  
son, averting his face, with a lighted  
torch in his hand, then sets fire to the  
pile. The drums are immediately sound  
ed, which, with the shouts of the mob,  
effectually drown the shrieks of the  
widow surrounded by the flames." p. 68.

It is stated as probable, that  
2000 widows are annually burnt in  
India! Some, belonging to the  
lower casts, are buried alive with  
their husbands. Many voluntarily  
put an end to their own lives: but  
we turn from these harrowing con  
templations.

Mr. Ward describes, at great  
length, the appalling traits of ev  
ery aspect of the Hindoo system,  
the humiliating absurdity of their  
creeds, their vain resorts to attain  
purification and moral conva  
lescence, and the unutterable impu  
rities of their worship itself. But  
we must refer our readers to the  
book for these details.

The Letter on the "Necessity  
of Prayer for Divine Influence"  
is highly interesting. Mr. Ward  
insists upon the fact, that whatever  
exertions may be expended, the  
influences of the Holy Spirit must  
be humbly sought, and mainly re  
lied on. After recounting many  
instances of these influences, and  
referring to the promises which  
invite and encourage prayer, he  
says:

"In prayer for the Holy Spirit, the  
Christian brings to his aid an Almighty  
Agent; an enlightening, quickening,  
and transforming Spirit. It is weakness lay  
ing hold of infinite strength. 'Prayer,'  
says an eloquent writer, 'prayer moves  
the hand that moves the world.' 'He  
who has the ear,' says another, 'has the  
hand of God.' The Divine Being con  
descends to connect the prayers of his  
saints with the accomplishment of his  
purposes. And thus also, in the bestow  
ment of mercy, he is seated on the throne  
of grace, to receive the petitions of the  
penitent. When the Christian is found  
in this attitude, we see Elijah, in his  
conflicts with the idolaters of his time,  
bringing down the fire from heaven. It  
is the prophet Elisha, bringing down the  
rain, after a drought of three years and  
six months. It is going to the Fountain  
of Mercy, to intercede for perishing mil  
lions; and moving the Divine faithfulness  
to fulfil the exceedingly great and pre  
cious promises, pregnant with the bless  
ings of salvation. It is engaging an in  
fluence which brings the criminal con  
demned to death into a state of pardon  
and favour, through the Redeemer—  
which restores to the image of God, and  
to a capacity of enjoying him for ever,  
a wretch who was deformed by every  
heinous disposition towards God and man,  
and which unites him to a phalanx of  
holy men, who are co-workers with God  
in the renovation of a world. Finally,  
it is opening a direct communication  
between heaven and earth: herein God  
himself descends and dwells with men.  
And thus the kingdoms of this world are  
to become the kingdoms conquered by  
the power, as well as the grace of our  
Lord Jesus Christ. Let the influence of  
the Holy Spirit be poured out, and then  
all obstacles give way, whether these  
obstacles are connected with the state of  
the Heathen, or the weakness of the in  
struments.

(To be continued.)

## SCIENTIFIC, &c.

FROM LATE LONDON JOURNALS.

**Magnetism.**—A professorship of  
'Human Magnetism,' has recently  
been founded, by the king of Prus  
sia, in the Royal Academy of Ber  
lin; and the same sovereign, to  
prevent abuses, has limited, by the  
authority of a royal decree, the  
practice of this art, as a profession,  
to the members of the faculty, and  
established an hospital for the cure  
of diseases by magnetism.

**The Zodiac.**—The celebrated  
Zodiac of Dendera, or Tentyra,  
which, when first discovered by  
the French, during their expedi  
tion in Egypt, occasioned much  
discussion respecting the antiquity  
of the earth, has been lately  
brought to Marseilles, and is to be  
conveyed to Paris. The *Courier  
Français* states, that the English  
Consul in Egypt opposed its re  
moval, on the ground that it was  
within the district in which he had  
purchased the right of digging for  
curiosities, and wished to claim it  
for his government. The dispute  
was referred to the Pacha; who  
determined in favour of the French  
explorers, M. Saulnier and an  
other. An account of their jour  
ney is to be printed.

**A Shower of Shells.**—The cutter  
Polly, being lately off the Banks of  
Newfoundland, about the middle  
of the day the sun exhibited ap  
pearances so uncommon that the  
officers could not take an observa  
tion. The wind blew a hurricane  
from the south-east and east, and  
the weather became so dark and  
dismal that the crew were much  
alarmed; the rain fell in torrents,  
accompanied with what the sea  
men, from the darkness, conceived  
to be very large hailstones, but  
which, upon the weather clearing  
up, they found, to their astonish  
ment, were shell fish, somewhat  
resembling periwinkles; and the  
deck so completely choked up  
with them that the vessel was in  
danger of being sunk.

**Juvenile Prodiges.**—Letters  
from Naples say—"We have had  
here for some days a real prodigy,  
a boy of ten years of age, of a noble  
Hungarian family, named Sigis  
mund de Praun. He recently  
made his appearance at Rome, at  
the Theatre Argentina, when he  
executed in perfection a sonata on  
the violin, in which the celebrated  
Paganini often chose to display his  
talent in execution. But, what is  
infinitely more surprising, the  
young Sigismund is not less versed  
in literature and the sciences than  
in music. After he had maintained  
public theses on the most impor  
tant questions, the Arch-Gymnasi  
awarded him a large gold medal.  
This wonderful child was pre  
sented to his Holiness; who, delighted  
with his answers, conferred on him  
the order of the Golden Spur, and  
also nominated him a count of the  
apostolic palace.

**Oriental Style.**—The diploma of  
the Persian Order of the Lion and  
the Sun, which the famous Orien  
talist, M. Joseph de Hammer,  
lately received, conveys a curious  
example of the originality of the  
Eastern style. The following is a  
literal translation:  
"Very estimable, very honour  
able, eloquent in the art of oratory,  
penetrating, able interpreter of the  
language of the good Christian  
people who believe in Jesus.  
Councillor of the High Imperial  
Court of Germany, whose pen is  
well cut, and whose writing is a  
flourish, whose fingers are sharp,  
and whose tongue active: column  
of the most excellent, most venerate  
study of ten languages, M.  
J. Hammer."

FROM THE (LONDON) ECLECTIC REVIEW.  
For October, 1821.

"Mr. Buchanan, his Majesty's  
Consul at New-York, has made  
considerable collections during his  
successive journeys through Up  
per Canada, respecting the history  
of the North American Indians;  
which, with many other interesting  
materials and official documents,

will be shortly presented to the  
public."

We understand the above work  
has been undertaken with a view to  
meliorate the condition of the re  
maining aborigines of America.—  
The work is dedicated to the Earl  
Dalhousie, governor-in-chief of his  
Majesty's North-American pos  
sessions.

Proposals for publishing a new  
periodical work, to be entitled *The  
New-York Kaleidoscope*, have been  
issued in the New-York papers.—  
It is to take a wide range in the  
fields of literature, is to be embel  
lished with plates, and edited by a  
society of gentlemen; from whose  
genius, learning, and industry, it is  
said, much may be expected.

A strong appeal has been made  
to Congress, by the University of  
Virginia, for the removal of the  
duty on foreign books; more es  
pecially those rare classical works  
which are wanted in the higher  
branches of education; many of  
which are procured but with great  
difficulty, in this country, and some  
of which cannot be had at all.

The whole number of books be  
longing to the Boston Athenæum,  
is twelve thousand nine hundred  
and nineteen; exclusive of the  
books deposited by the Honourable  
John Quincy Adams and by the  
American Academy of Arts and  
Sciences, which would swell the  
whole amount to twenty thousand  
volumes. The donations, during  
the last year, amounted to 324 vo  
lumes. The Institution contem  
plate the erection of suitable edi  
fices for the accommodation of the  
library. A Boston merchant, Mr.  
Perkins, has recently made the li  
beral donation of a valuable house  
to the Athenæum.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
*American Academy of Language  
and Belles Lettres.*

We have taken occasion to call  
the attention of our readers to the  
objects of the society recently in  
stituted in New York, and com  
posed of some of the most distin  
guished literary characters of our  
country, under the title which  
stands at the head of this article.

Among other details of the plan,  
we understand that arrangements  
are making in a practical way to  
facilitate the literary intercourse of  
our countrymen. Agencies are es  
tablished in most of the large towns  
of the United States, to receive co  
pies of such works as may be pre  
sented, and to transmit them from  
place to place, under systematic  
regulations for that purpose.—  
Through agencies thus established,  
for instance, an author in Louisia  
na may deposit five copies of a  
work. These shall be sent to New  
York, opened, and distributed ac  
cording to his written request: say,  
one for the Society's library, and  
one to Albany, Bowdoin College,  
London, and St. Petersburg. The  
agency at New-York will inter  
change the transactions of all the  
literary and scientific societies in  
the United States, and distribute to  
the different colleges and schools  
such works as may be presented  
for their use.

They will, in like manner, re  
ceive, for American societies, books  
from foreign countries, and forward  
them to different States, according  
to the circumstances, and transmit  
any works in return to their agen  
cies abroad.

They will procure, as far as  
practicable, a list of new publica  
tions, discoveries, and inventions,  
showing the general progress of  
knowledge in the various parts of  
the world. In addition to the or  
dinary publications of the Aca  
demy, a synopsis will be prepared  
monthly, and transmitted to the  
principal American editors, who  
have liberally proffered the aid of  
their gazettes to extend this infor  
mation. The most respectable  
proprietors of post-coaches, steam  
boats, and packets, are also very  
candid in tendering their aid in this  
work.

Under such a system, great num  
bers of authors, publishers, and  
learned associations, will, in addi  
tion to the laudable desire for the



spread of knowledge, find it for their interest to present a copy of their works to this institution, for the purpose of making them generally known in the United States. If there are any who think such an arrangement not calculated to promote their individual convenience, it at least will do them no injury; for it takes no advantage from them which they would otherwise possess.

The plan of this association is essentially different from that of any other. It is designed for a nation young in institutions, rich in resources, with a character imperfectly formed, and a vast territory partially explored, rising to greatness, and presenting a state of most interesting development, physical, moral, civil and religious. This Society is not the institution of any sect, or party. Instead of being directed particularly to the benefit of its members, its prime objects are to advance the literary and moral interests of their country on the broadest national principles. Many of the distinguished men engaged in this undertaking, are among the most zealous supporters of other respectable societies. This more extensive and general association, instead of being detrimental to others, will be the common bond to unite them all, to extend the knowledge of their merits, and give increased facility and effect to their proceedings.

Circular letters, we are informed, are to be addressed to the principal citizens in each State, proposing questions on the various branches of information necessary to a proper understanding of the present situation of our country, and the progress of physical, moral and intellectual improvement. The same plan will be extended to other countries, as far as the circumstances will properly admit. From the result of the whole, selections will be made of such parts as may be deemed proper for publication, and the remainder placed on file in convenient order for reference, and which, together with the library of the Society, are to be open to the public, under such rules as may be necessary for their preservation.

The public, we understand, are soon to be furnished with the particulars of the plan, with the names of the agents, from the proper source.

## MISSIONARY.

### FOREIGN.

#### PALESTINE MISSION.

One of the most interesting missions is that established by the American Board of Commissioners at Jerusalem. The Rev. Levi Parsons, and the Rev. Pliny Fisk, arrived at Smyrna, about two years ago, and have been since diligently occupied in studies preparatory to entering upon their duties. Mr. Parsons proceeded to Jerusalem in February, 1820, but has since returned to Jaffa. It is intended to establish a printing press in some part of western Asia, and liberal subscriptions have been made in Massachusetts to carry the design into execution.—The latest intelligence which we have seen from these missionaries, is contained in the following extracts from the Missionary Herald.

A letter has been received by the Treasurer from Mr. Fisk, dated Smyrna, July 6, in which the writer states that he "spends his time in the family of the Messrs. Vanlemps, in study and teaching their children. The plague had made its appearance in Smyrna, and had excited considerable alarm. Mr. F. gives a brief account of the massacres which took place in Smyrna, about the middle of June. The number of Greeks murdered was estimated at from five to fifteen hundred.

#### Letter from Rev. L. Parsons.

Mr. Ira Parsons of Pittsfield has favoured us with the following extracts of a letter from his brother, Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary to Jerusalem, dated Syria, July 1821. The letter was sent to Rev. P. Fisk, at Smyrna, and by him forwarded on the 2d of Oct. At this date Mr. F. states, the last intelligence, received from Mr. Parsons, was dated Aug. 30. He was then well and happy.

"I have but little hope of the safe conveyance of this letter, and for this reason shall write but a few words. In consequence of the terrible war, which is now raging with more than savage cruelty, all regular conveyances for letters are interrupted. To give you some description of the state of this country I will insert a few sentences from a letter which I yesterday received from the English Consul at Smyrna.

"The poor Greeks are killed with as much cold blood as boys kill rats or spiders. Such is the horrid war which the Greeks have commenced. God only knows where it will end. I am of opinion had enough for the Greeks, how-

ever I may pity them, seeing them hunted down and shot before my eyes. The bay, (Smyrna Gulf,) is covered with tented boats full of Greeks, as the only refuge from the bloody knife, or leaden bullet of the Turks."

"The island where I reside is neutral, under the protection of the French. I think there is no particular danger in this place. The future is dark to man, but noon-day to God."

"I find no reason for discouragement: for a short time we may be kept from Jerusalem, but it will not be long before we, or other missionaries, will enter that sacred city with shoutings of great joy. My brother, it is good to be here. God is giving the nations blood to drink, but the Church is his peculiar care. Not a tear falls without his fatherly attention."

"I must mention one distressing fact. The Pilgrims left Jerusalem when I did. We sailed from Jaffa about the same time, in several vessels. One vessel stopped at Rhodes without knowing of the war. The Turks came on board, and cut off the heads of 60 or 70 at one time. It affected me the more, as I had taken a very tender interest in their welfare. But they sleep in death, reserved to the final retribution, when both Turks and Greeks are to render their accounts to the Judge of all the earth."

#### CALCUTTA.

The building of a college by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has been commenced near this city, to be denominated the Bishop's Episcopal Missionary College, near Calcutta. The Missionary Register gives the following account of the edifices which it is in contemplation to erect without delay:—

"The college, we learn, will consist of three piles of buildings, in the plain gothic style, disposed in a quadrangular form, the fourth side being open to the river. The principal pile will comprise a chapel to the east, divided by a tower from the hall and library on the west; and the wings, or side buildings, will form dwellings for the professors, with lecture rooms and dormitories for the students; the whole being calculated to combine comfort and convenience with an elegant simplicity."

In aid of this work, it is stated in the Christian Observer and other publications, that the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society have appropriated five thousand dollars each.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BAPTIST MISSION AT FORT WAYNE.

The following appeal to the liberality of the christian public towards a class of men possessing strong and peculiar claims on the American people; we cheerfully insert in the Star, notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since its date. Its statements and requests have lost nothing of their importance and urgency. Any donations which may be made will be duly transmitted, if sent to Thomas Stokes, Esq. New-York, Treasurer of the Baptist General Convention.

##### TO THE FRIENDS OF INDIAN REFORM.

Grateful for the compassion and liberality which Churches, Associations, Societies, and numerous individuals, have manifested for the unfortunate children of the forest, who are receiving an education at this place; I beg leave again to lay before a generous public, a statement of the progress and of the present situation of our affairs.

The number of Indian scholars now on the list, is forty-eight—thirty-four males, and fourteen females. Their progress in the school inspires a hope that they will, one day, not only become lovers of learning, but, through grace, lovers of the Bible! whilst their improvement in agriculture, in spinning, in knitting, in sewing, &c. presage their future worth in cherishing industry and the arts amongst their savage relations.

I have baptized two females whose mother was a Wea; these, however, enjoy the blessings of a refined education, and the concern which they feel for their less fortunate kindred, is truly noble.—I have also baptized a Shawanee woman, who speaks very little English, and who gave a pleasing account of a work of grace on her heart. In two Putawatimie villages there is a hopeful reformation: family prayer is regularly performed in several of their bark huts; a blessing is asked and thanks returned, at meals; and meetings for religious worship are frequent, at which time lectures are delivered by any whose feelings become warm; but most commonly by one who is a leader amongst them.—

The principal part of them have abandoned the ruinous practice of whiskey drinking. The Chief of these villages is among the reformers. Never, since I first blew the gospel trumpet, did I find a

statement of white people more desirous to hear, or, apparently, more desirous to understand, the blessed tidings of salvation, than are these ragged, wretched Indians. God Almighty bless them! The following is the translation of a blessing asked by one of them, at my own table. This prayer is much shorter than is usually put up at meals.

"We thank our father above, for his grace this day with us; that he has put food before us, as he has done before others. We pray our father above that he will put food before us at the coming day, as he has this day.—Amen."

At a treaty last August, the Putawatimies gave a section of land, to be selected any where in their country, for a site for this mission; and authorized government to expend thereon, annually, for fifteen years, one thousand dollars, in support of a teacher and a blacksmith. The Ottoways contracted with government, at the same time, for a teacher, a farmer, and a blacksmith, and for a number of cattle. These are the boldest steps towards civilization, ever taken by any Indians north-west of the Ohio river. The Miami's, a few days since, made a contract for fencing a large field, perhaps ninety acres, and agreed to pay it out of their annuities—which have, hitherto, been mostly expended for whiskey! Surely, if we continue to extend to these people the hand of encouragement, their wildernesses will soon be interspersed with fruitful fields.

I will not say that these things are really the fruits of our labours; but, let mercy, honour, and might, be ascribed to Him to whom they properly belong; while, by the inviting prospects with which God has been pleased to surround us, we feel greatly encouraged to persevere in our exertions.

But I must not conceal the fact, that while we have much to encourage us, we meet with many things of a contrary character. Even at this time, a cloud covers the mission with a distressing gloom.—Twenty of our family have been sick this season; four of whom are not yet convalescent. I have myself been confined five weeks by a bilious fever, the epidemic of our country. These afflictions have added to our trials, intercepted our schools, and given a lamentable check to all our improvements.

Winter is approaching, our children tremble with the cold by day, nor suffer less by night. The wheels and loom stand still. The meat house is partly empty, and the flour low. What shall we do? I am unable to leave my room.—Must these dear children, with whom I have moved before the Lord an hundred times, be denied the blessings they have been taught to expect; and return to the wilderness, wickedness, and woes, of the savage life? No! I trust, the munificence of a christian public will not suffer it. You are aware that this mission is almost entirely supported by the liberality of the public; even the assistance received immediately from the Board of Missions, is only united streams of benevolence flowing through another channel. They are also aware that what has yet been done among the natives, is nothing more than what the falling of a few trees here, and the moving of a few grubs yonder, would be in an attempt to convert these extensive forests into fruitful plantations. Without perseverance, our past labours will soon be lost.

Encouraged by late movements of the Indians, to believe, that if we continue our offices of love, the time is not far distant when these wild men shall sit at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in their right mind; and instead of needing our charities, will be industrious and useful citizens of our government. I feel a degree of confidence that those who enjoy the blessings of refined life, and the consolations of religion, will not allow the business of our mission to slide back into destruction, for want of the means of subsistence.

Strongly suspecting, from my very low state of health, my capacity at this time to lay before you a proper address, I would willingly have avoided the laborious task of writing. But our returning necessities are making imperious demands; for the satisfying of which, at least in part, we look with earnest expectation to you, on whom heaven hath more abundantly poured her favours. The cries of the wretched are continually sounding in our ears; and, in view of their sorrows and depravity, a heart of adamant must melt. In one drunken frolic, last August, ten men were murdered in less than twenty-four hours. Their widows were left to scrape the bark of trees, and to search the swamps for roots, to save the helpless orphans from untimely death; while the latter grow up to prowl like beasts of prey, to tread with eagerness their sires' steps—(no tender father frowns upon their errors, no christian voice instructs their giddy minds, no gracious

hand directs them in the road to heaven)—until their vices, cherished by surrounding hundreds like themselves, conduct them to the frightful brink of endless woe. But, stop, dear children, here are clothes to keep you warm, and bread instead of roots and bark.—Yes; here are books to make you wise, and Christ to save your souls! look back, and see the hand of charity stretched out; return, and gather in the fruits of life.

Dear Christian Friends—Our expectations rise: You surely will not let them fail: They are yours as well as mine. Nor shall our hopes be limited by time—they soar to heaven, and meet the Indian there!

I therefore only add, that any article of clothing or bedding, even if it be part worn; raw materials for clothing; cattle and hogs of any description; salt, sugar, books and paper; any kind of farming utensils, or carpenters' or shoemakers' tools; and any article of household or kitchen furniture, will be acceptable.

In cases where the transportation will exceed the value of the article contributed, the agent having charge of the same, will exchange it for something that can be more easily conveyed to this place.

Agents will please to transmit to me, with their collections, an account of the name and place of residence of the donor of each article; and proper credits will be entered in the accounts of the Baptist Board of Missions for the United States, and grateful acknowledgments made, by

The public's humble servant,  
ISAAC McCOY,  
Fort Wayne, Oct. 12, 1821.

##### FROM THE HUSTON RECORDER.

###### Indian Deputation.

In the course of the last month, [Dec.] a deputation from several Indian tribes in the vicinity of Council Bluffs on the Missouri, arrived at New York. During their short visit, the Committee of Missions and other Managers of the United Foreign Mission Society, had an interview with them, from which happy results are anticipated. The deputation consisted of 15 persons—three from the Grand Pawnees; three from the Pawnee Republic; and three from the Pawnee Loups; these three sections of the Pawnees speak the same language—have their towns within three or four miles of each other—and comprise a population of 10,000; one from the Omahaws, who have a population of 3,500; two from the Kansas, who have about the same population;—and three from the Otoes, who have about half the number of souls.

Mr. Lewis, the Secretary of the Society, in behalf of the Board delivered to them a talk—informing them of the object of the Society, of what had been done for the Osages on Grand River and Osage River, and of the good wishes that were indulged toward them also. White Plume, the principal Chief of the Kansas Tribe, replied in behalf of the rest; approving of the Talk, expressing a strong desire for the time to come, when red men would live like white men; but declining to act on the subject till they had opportunity to consult their "Chiefs and brothers at home."

Messrs. Leslie and Giddings had been appointed by the Board to explore the Indian country, and report the most promising sites for Missionary Establishments. They were providentially prevented, however, from fulfilling the appointment; and the disappointment occasions the less regret, since the Society itself has thus had the opportunity to prepare the way most effectually for securing the reception and protection of Missionaries among these distant tribes, whenever they shall be able to send them.

Messrs. L. and G. write, that though they had at first suggested a mission to the Sacs and Foxes, they consider the Pawnees as entitled to the first attention of the Society, because they are numerous and very respectable among the neighbouring nations. The Omahaws and Otoes would send their children to schools established among them. The troops at Council Bluffs might receive some religious instruction from the Missionaries, and might render assistance in the erection of the first buildings, and enclosing a field. Beside this, they state that the Pawnees feel and acknowledge their dependence on God;—that in their public feasts they ask the Divine blessing, and return thanks for their success in hunting, and for all the mercies they enjoy.—They respect Americans; are not contaminated by vice, by intercourse with whites, nor prejudiced against our religion.

##### DISCIPLINE.

Plutarch says, if generous and noble nature be not formed by discipline, it will shoot forth many bad qualities along with the good; as the richest soil, if not cultivated, produces the rank weeds.

## RELIGIOUS.

### METHODISM.

The 78th Conference of Wesleyan Methodists was held this year at Manchester. Resolutions were passed,—1st, Approving the firmness, prudence, and Christian loyalty, evinced by Messrs. Stevens, Jackson and other preachers of the Manchester circuit, during the last three years, in reference to the agitations which have occurred in that town. 2nd, Directing each preacher and missionary, at the next annual meeting of the chairman of districts, to bring in a subscription towards erecting monuments to the memory of the late J. and C. Wesley, Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Coke, in the new Chapel, City Road, London. 3d, Advising the preachers in their respective districts, to preach in private houses, especially in the cottages of the poor. According to the yearly statement, it appears that Methodism is still rapidly increasing. In Great Britain the increase, this year, is nine thousand one hundred and thirty-seven: in missionary stations, one thousand three hundred and twenty six, and in America, fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty seven. In Ireland there is a decrease of two hundred and sixty two, so that the total increase, this year, is twenty six thousand and sixty eight. Total of Methodists throughout the world, exclusive of travelling preachers, five hundred and nine thousand fifty one.

### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

#### FROM THE VERMONT INTELLIGENCER.

Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is at this time watered with a copious shower of Divine grace. I am not able to state the exact number of hopeful converts in each town; but in Pittsfield, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, Sanderfield, and New Marlborough, about eight hundred, it is believed, have been recently brought out of nature's darkness and nature's bondage, into the light and liberty of the gospel. In Pittsfield the reformation has been remarkable, not only for the number of its subjects (about 200) but for the character of the converts. Of 80, who at one time united with the church, 40 were heads of families. In Lee, the work, although of recent date, has been rapid—more than 100 are already reckoned as the fruit of the revival. Revivals of religion have very recently, and in general, with very promising prospects, commenced in Lanesborough, Great Barrington, Sheffield, and Egremont.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Elderkin J. Boardman, to the editor of the Woodstock Monitor, dated Bakersfield, Dec. 31, 1821.

With regard to the state of religion in this vicinity, nothing special has occurred for some months past. In the four towns which have been visited with revivals of religion the present year, and where many, as we hope, have become subjects of renewing grace, all, with the exception of one individual, appear to hold on their way rejoicing. Christians generally appear to be up and doing. There is evidently a growing attention to religion in these towns among all classes. The moral and religious state of the people has undergone a great change, and measures begin to be taken to establish the preached gospel among them. The wilderness is blossoming like the rose.

In Enosburg, Rev. Mr. Shelton is preaching as a candidate for settlement. In Berkshire, Mr. Wooster is preaching one half the time. In Montgomery, Mr. Case. I have preached the greatest part of my time since my return in Berkshire.

I have not time, dear sir, to give you a particular account of the wonderful dealings of God among this people of late. Very many exhibit the fruits of that great moral change, which can be produced only by the special influence of the Holy Spirit. Already between 80 and 90 have united with the congregational Church, and nearly 40 more are reckoned among the subjects of renewing grace in the awakening.

Many of these were heads of families, and had advocated the doctrine of universal salvation.—Several who in the commencement of the work, were its most violent opposers, have since become its warmest friends. When they came forward to relate to the Church what the Lord had done for their souls, they declared that for years they had rested their immortal interests upon this sandy foundation. They also declared that they were brought by the grace of God to see themselves without a resting place, and to fly to the arms of a sin-pardoning God. Many of this character have renounced their former sentiments, and embraced the distinguishing doctrines of the Cross. The same true respecting advocates for the doctrine in other places.

In a letter from a friend in Westmoreland, I have the following account; speaking of the present awakening there, it mentions a man, between 60 and 70 years of age, who had been a strong Universalist for many years, but is now fully convinced that foundation is of sand, and is wonderfully rejoicing, that, at the eleventh hour, in advanced life, he should be brought from above. There is no small number, who have built their hope of happiness on this airy foundation, in Westmoreland, who now begin to tremble. One young man, in particular, of promising talents, who had embraced the same doctrine, having been brought to see his danger, and the slippery place on which he was standing, has now he hopes, found a Saviour.

In a plain and familiar manner he states, "he related to me the struggles, which he had in renouncing this bewildering and dangerous doctrine. At one time, he expresses it, he became weary with his Bible, because he could not make it harmonize with his then opinion."

By a letter from a correspondent in Fitchburg, Mass. dated 19th inst., we learn there is a general excitement on religious subjects, at that place.—The writer states, "For some months past there has been a constantly increasing attention to religion. A few, in different parts of the town, have obtained hope. Meetings are increasingly full. Such a moment of solemn stillness and apparently earnest prayer, I never witnessed elsewhere. We dare not say we have a revival; we dare not say we have not. What will be, God only knows. I do not know of any who is not more thoughtful than usual, and I do not know but few who seem very pungently convicted."

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Elijah Waterman, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"During the past year, the Lord has greatly refreshed the church and congregation in Bridgeport. The revival commenced in August 1820. On the first Sabbath in March last, 27 were added to the church; and at the communion season on the 1st of October, 5 were by covenant united to the church, and in November 10—making 88 in the whole. It has been a very interesting season, and to the Spirit of all grace be the praise. The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

#### FOREIGN.

English papers to the 3d of January have been received at New York. They contain several facts of some importance.—The disturbances continued in Ireland accompanied by several depredations and ferocious acts of murder and conflagration.—The British parliament was to meet on the 5th of February. It was reported, that Mr. Canning was going out as governor-general of India; and that the honourable Robert Peel would take the place of secretary of state for the home department.

The accounts from Spain stated to be of an "alarming nature," but much reliance cannot be placed upon the reports which are published. Discontent is undoubtedly exists to a certain extent; but the king appears to be firm, and there is little doubt that he will be supported by the noble classes of the nation, who are so gacious enough not to baste the positive benefits of their present constitution, for the dubious advantages of further innovation.—The report of the death of the king of France is proved to have been unfounded. The chamber deputies presented to him an address, in which they expressed hope, that he had not presided in peace, by unworthy sacrifices, which phrase he seems to have thought too significant, and therefore he rebuked the chamber for making the insinuation. Ministers immediately tendered their resignations, which he finally, though unwillingly, accepted.—In the East, the portents of war begin to assume more formidable importance. It is stated that Persia has actually commenced hostilities in Asia against the Turks; and that Russia will her armies in motion against Persia, as soon as military operations

be undertaken. The Pruthi. These rumours are not to be taken as a sign of war. If war were to break out, it would not be in Europe. The probability has been, that the sympathies of the nations would be to behold a nation of christian faith and of those creed engaged in hostility to every one of the classic land of Europe, whose very ruins are a memorial of her greatness, and whose mountains, and plains have all become the scene of carnage and blood.

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#### FROM THE NEW-YORK SOUTH AMERICAN.

We are indebted to the distinguished gentleman, the perusal of a letter from a citizen of the United States in Chili. The letter is dated 9th, 1821; and although it presents such a comprehensive view of the things in South America, that we are enabled to avoid ourselves of granting by our obliging of making such extracts as most interesting to our readers. Without further remarks, we present the most important letter:

"Valparaiso, Sept. 9th. Before you read you will probably have heard of Lima, and be acquainted with the important occurrences of that most momentous event, the justly considered as a turning point in the history of the South American hemisphere, and including her island dependencies. The commencement of Martin's career of government marked with clemency, good policy; and should the same principles to ensure him the applause of the people. Placed, by his constitution, and the fortune of war, in the viceregency of Peru, he is the emblematic of her independence, and the origin of the new republic. As head of the nation, he has caused a new constitution to be struck, and the capture of



distinguishing d... Cross. The same... advocates for d... other places.

from a friend in West... have the following... king of the present... here, it mentions... n 60 and 70 years of... d been a strong Uni... many years, but is now... d that foundation is... l is wonderfully re... at the eleventh hour... life, he should be born... There is no small... have built their hopes... on this airy founda... storm-land, who now... ble. One young man... of promising talents... braced the same doc... been brought to see... and the slippers place... was standing, has now... and a Saviour.

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FOREIGN.

papers to the 3d o... have been received a... They contain severa... me importance.—The... es continued in Ireland... by several deplora... ocious acts of murder... eration.—The British... to meet on the 5th... y. It was reported, th... ing was going out a... eneral of India; and... onourable Robert Pee... the place of secretary... the home department... accounts from Spain are... e of an "alarming n... much reliance came... upon the reports whic... shed. Discontent un... exists to a certain e... the king appears to... here is little doubt th... supported by the sobe... the nation, who are s... ough not to barter th... efits of their presen... n, for the dubious a... further innovation... t of the death of th... ance is proved to hav... ended. The chamber... esented to him an a... which they expressed... he had not preserv... unworthy sacrifices... ase he seems to hav... o significant, and the... rebuked the chambe... the insinuation. Th... immediately tender... nations, which he fin... unwillingly, accept... East, the portents... to assume more i... importance. It is stat... a has actually co... stitutes in Asia again... and that Russia will... in motion against t... n as military opera...

be undertaken from the banks... the Pruth. The real character... these rumours will soon be de... ed. If war really take place... doubt not that it will be a po... lar one in Europe. Much sen... has been excited by the... of the Greeks. It has... roused the sympathies of Europe... behold a nation professing the... ristian faith trampled by those... whose creed enjoins unrelenting... stitility to every other; to see... the classic land of Greece, inheri... g such glorious recollections;... those very ruins form a proud... memorial of her greatness; whose... mountains, and plains, and rivers... have all become associated with... the fame of mighty achievements... and been immortalized by the sis... muses of history and poetry:—... to see such a land subjected to the... offering desolation of "the only... people whose business it has been... to destroy."—It is not our pro... nce to decide on the purity and... correctness of this feeling. Our... business is, to present a record of... acts; but we certainly may be... rmitted to anticipate probable... results. If war, in serious earnest... break out between Russia and... Turkey, it will not be an ordinary... contest. The European dominions... of the latter will form the prize... for which each party will contend... with a ferocity stimulated by the... interests at stake, and a desperate... purpose, strengthened by all the... energy of long cherished hatred... Nor do we believe, that the victors... would be satisfied with the expul... of the Turks from Europe. A... pretext, of no ordinary kind... would not be wanting, for an ear... nest endeavour to rescue from the... Turks a land more sacred, and... invested with an interest derived... from a more remote antiquity and... more important transactions, than... Greece; we mean Judea, the land... of David and Solomon; the birth... place of the Son of God; the crad... le of Christianity. That the Jews... will return to their native land... seems to be the opinion of some... of the best expounders of prophe... cy. If so, the way must be pre... pared for them; and the late ex... traordinary movements among the... Jews would seem to indicate, that... the period may not be far distant... It would be entirely in harmony... with the methods employed by... God in bringing about some of the... most important of his purposes, to... "make the wrath of man to praise... him," by using Alexander as an... instrument to restore his people, as... he employed Nebuchadnezzar to... chastise them. We do not think... that anticipations of this kind en... title their authors to the charge... which has been alleged, of being... "missionary mad." A heart re... ally interested in the advancement... of Christianity, the only guarantee... for human happiness, cannot but... rejoice, that good is often edu... ced from the agitations of this dis... ordered world, and the stormy pas... sions of men.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We are indebted to the politeness of a... distinguished gentleman of this city, for... the perusal of a letter from an intelli... gent citizen of the United States, now residing... in Chili. The letter is dated September... 9th, 1821; and although it contains no... thing that can properly be called news, yet it presents such a concise and com... prehensive view of the existing state of... things in South America, and of the pro... bable result of the revolution in the Spanish... provinces, that we cannot forbear... to avail ourselves of the permission... granted by our obliging correspondent, of making such extracts as may be deem... ed most interesting to our readers.—... Without further remark, we give the... first and most important part of the... letter:

"Valparaiso, September 9, 1821.

"Long before you receive this letter, you will probably have heard of the fall... of Lima, and be acquainted with the most... important occurrences consequent upon... that most momentous event; which may... be justly considered as the death blow... to the interests and dominion of Spain... in South America, and perhaps the whole... southern hemisphere and western conti... nent, including her islands in the Atlan... tic ocean.

"The commencement of General San... Martin's career of government, has been... marked with clemency, liberality, and... good policy; and should he persevere in... the same principles to the end, he will... ensure him the applause of mankind.

"Placed by his constancy of purpose... and the fortune of war, at the head of the... vicereignty of Peru, he has assumed the... title of Liberator and Protector of the... Indians; and unfurled a Peruvian banner, emblematic of her independence and... the fabulous origin of the Incas from the... sun. As head of the new government, he... has caused a new coinage, and patrio... tic medals to be struck: the latter com... memorates the capture of Lima by the...

liberating army under his command, and... the former display the arms of Peru.

"Immediately after the Patriots took... possession of Lima, the inhabitants were... invited to take an oath of allegiance to... the new order of things; and books were... opened for subscription. Those persons... who chose not to subscribe, were allow... ed fifteen days to depart with their pro... perty and effects, or remained under pe... nalties of incurring imprisonment, and... confiscation of their property. The... male inhabitants were enrolled; and all... classes of them, from eighteen to forty... five, compelled to do military duty if re... quired. The *civicos*, or militia corps, known by the title of concordia, now... guard the city for the Patriots; and few... perceptible changes have taken place, except in the rulers, and the condition... of the inhabitants, who at last have been... relieved from the misery of a siege, the... horrors of approaching famine, and... elated by security and plenty. When... the last information left Lima, no exaction... had been made; but requisitions must... be resorted to as a means of sustai... ning the government, or liberating, un... til such time as a system of requisition... and taxation can be adopted; and laws... respecting impost revenue, and duties on... exports, made, and regulated in their... application and operation.

"Fourteen hundred troops hold out... in the fortresses at Callao. Negotiations... relation to the conditions of their sur... render, had been entered into between... the besiegers and the besieged, and the... terms alternately rejected by both. The... latter proposed to surrender the fortress... on condition of being allowed to retire... with their arms, their property, the ho... nours of war, and permitted to join Gen... Las Amies, who retreated from Lima... when he evacuated that capital towards... Sierra Pasqua or Sierra Dorquina, with an... intention to join Gen. Ramirez at Au... quipa or La Piz. Las Amies has with him... upwards of four thousand troops, and... Ramirez has as many more. The... Patriots have a greater force; some say... twelve thousand troops. It is reported... that the Royalists had deposited treas... ures in the forts of Callao, worth three... millions of dollars or more. Gen. San... Martin and Lord Cochrane both wish to... secure that wealth. With these riches... they will be able to pay the expenses of... the expedition to Peru, and provide... themselves with means adequate to... pushing their conquest, or liberating... plans, into the Islands of Darien, M. xi... co, and the Philippine Islands, or to reach... upon Chili and Buenos Ayres.

"That all these count: es will attain... and maintain their independence on... Spain and the rest of the world, I do not... doubt; but that ever those countries on... the western side of the Cordillera... of the Andes, from Cape Horn to Pana... ma, will unite under a federate govern... ment, I scarcely dare to hope; and that... they will form free representative go... vernments, is more problematical. Civil... liberty is not yet understood, and might... not be preferred to a military govern... ment, if it was.

"The trying crisis for this people is... approximating. When there shall be no... foreign enemy, and the question of em... anipation from Spain is at rest, collisions... will be attempted and may be made, that... will terminate in anarchy. Buenos... Ayres furnishes a melancholy example... of the truth of this remark. I sincerely... hope, however, that they will profit by... their antecedent errors and the example... of their northern neighbours, and build... their institutions upon the basis of wis... dom and experience—on the broad scale... of human rights and universal philan... thropy.

"The United States and her citizens, at... this moment, are not very popular with... the existing governments. They ex... pected more from us than from England, and... have been disappointed, from the rigidly... neutral course of the government of the... United States, which has been construed... as the result of apathy; and the acqui... sition of the Floridas, they consider as a... temporising measure, which favoured their... enemies, the Spaniards. These causes, added to mercantile col... lisions, have produced irritation and dis... trust. In the present posture of affairs, conciliation will be misconstrued into... weakness, and every concession as the... result of necessity. A prompt acknow... ledgement of their independence might... induce a change of sentiment, and inas... much as it would impose new and reci... procal obligations, might create confi... dence and give satisfaction. *Is it a pro... per or prudent experiment, under all cir... cumstances, at this time, to make?*"

We leave to others better qualified... than ourselves, or to an opportunity bet... ter suited than the present, a discussion... of the important question propounded... in the closing sentence of this extract.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A severe battle has been recently... fought between the Cherokees and... Osages, in which the latter were de... feated with the loss of nearly a hundred... scalps and prisoners. It is to be wished... that the influence of our government... could be effectually interposed to pre... vent this misguided people from murder... ing each other. It is reported from... Arkansas, that the Cherokees lately... made an incursion into the Osage coun... try, and killed several whites, besides... killing and carrying away many Osages... and horses.

A society has been formed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the members of which... are to refrain from going to law with... their brethren, and are required to set... tle all disputes between themselves, by... arbiters selected from a board created... for that purpose. It is called the... "Adams Patriotic and Economical So... ciety," and now consists of two hundred... of the most respectable citizens.

Intemperance.—It is calculated that... the number of deaths in the U. States, produced directly by intemperance, amounts to about thirty thousand annually, but the number whom it de... stroys indirectly, is much greater.

Vaccination.—Seven hundred and fifty... three persons were vaccinated in Balti... more, during the month of December, without charge, by the attending Physi... cians of the General Dispensary.

The amount of monies received by the... treasurer of the American Bible Society, for the month of December last, was \$2760—09.

The issues from the depository, during... the same period, have been as follows:

Bibles,	2926
Testaments,	2461
Indian Gospels and Epistles,	8
Total,	5395
Value,	\$3258—72.

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The gift of the lively oracles, by the Holy Spirit, is a display of Divine wisdom and goodness, inferior only to the gift of Him, who came to illustrate and fulfil them. In originating and preserving them, the exertion of Divine power, and the constant superintendence of a watchful Providence, have ever been peculiarly manifest.—The first transcript of his will, traced by the finger of God himself, was given to mankind, amid an awful and magnificent display of the glory of the Eternal; as if intended to indicate the inestimable importance of the communication, and to impose a more impressive sanction upon all its injunctions. In succeeding ages, the Holy Spirit, through the agency of prophets, apostles, and other men of God, continued to illumine the world with the light of truth; to expand the compendious principles established at Mount Sinai, into a wide, beautiful, and harmonious code of moral and religious duty; to trace the history of the chosen people, and the piety and wickedness, the wisdom and the folly, the conduct and the fate, of many individuals, as "examples to those who should follow;" and to detail the process of man's redemption, and the blessings and obligations which result from it.

To comment on the value of such a revelation of the character, the conduct, and the will of our Creator, would not, at present, be practicable or necessary. It is sufficient simply to remark, that as the highest temporal and eternal interests of men depend upon the accurate knowledge of their moral, religious, and social duties; and since the word of God alone can supply this knowledge, and present adequate motives to render it efficacious; it is obvious, that the possession of the Word of Life, by every human being who is capable of perusing it, is demanded by every consideration which can be deduced from the present welfare, and the future happiness of mankind.

That the Jews and early Christians were reverently attached to the scriptures, and that they employed their exertions to multiply copies and extend their circulation, we may naturally conclude. We know, that much was done, during the first centuries of the Christian era, for the promotion of this object; and the scriptures obtained a comparatively extensive circulation. But the tedious process of transcribing them rendered their increase slow and limited, while it enhanced their value to such an exorbitant sum, that none but the wealthy could purchase them. The want of education, also, among the lower classes in particular, presented a powerful obstacle; and thus the mass of the community were excluded by poverty from possessing this sacred treasure, and prevented by ignorance from drinking at this fountain of wisdom. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the influence of learned and designing men, operating upon the ignorance and the superstitions of the people, gradually led to the errors, follies, and crimes which darken the annals of ecclesiastical, as well as civil history.

But the invention of the art of printing, in the fifteenth century, was the lever of Archimedes which was soon to shake the moral world. The Reformation soon followed. The scriptures, which the policy of a corrupt religion had kept in the darkness of languages little understood, were speedily translated, and by the aid of that sublime art, which far more than realized the fable of Briareus, copies were multiplied with great rapidity, and were diffused through every rank of society. By the same agency, the learning requisite to enable those who possessed the scriptures to peruse them, was more extensively spread; and thus the sacred word of God was put

into the hands of the rich and the poor; and to the influence of its holy teachings must be ascribed, in no inconsiderable degree, the deliverance of so large a portion of the world from the thralldom of religious and civil oppression; the melioration of the condition of every class of society, and the amazing impulse given to all the energies of the intellect, manifested in the present state of all those arts and sciences which sweeten, ennoble, and embellish life.

But notwithstanding this change in the moral aspect of the world, comparatively nothing was done to supply the wants of the multitudes who were perishing in ignorance and sin. The number of copies of the word of God bore no proportion to that of the crowds who needed them. They were still far too scarce to be within the reach of many who could have perused them, and ignorance and poverty still presented their melancholy obstacles.

But a new era was approaching. The scattered and individual efforts of the benevolent were to be associated; the wants of the destitute were to be supplied; and "to the poor the gospel was to be preached," by the agency of the sacred word. Where the idea of a Bible Society first originated, we have not the means of ascertaining. We believe, however, that it may be traced to Great Britain. The distribution of the scriptures was one of the means employed by various religious associations, more than a century ago. In 1780, a Bible Society was formed in England, to distribute the scriptures through the army and navy. A Bible Society was formed in France in 1792, which confined its operations to its own country. But these efforts were merely preparatory to more mighty plans.

It has seldom been permitted to any individual genius, or indeed to any single age, to originate and mature great and magnificent projects. The human mind is too limited and imperfect in its operations, to burst upon the world at once with novel and splendid discoveries. The mightiest achievements of genius have often been effected rather by availing itself of the efforts of inferior minds; by collecting the scattered hints of former times, and concentrating in one focus all the rays of former researches, than by any adventurous efforts of its own powers. The approach of revolutions, either physical or moral, is generally announced by some minor indications; like the hollow murmur which precedes the earthquake, or the few bright tints which give us assurance of the dawn.

As has been already remarked, the plan of associating means and exertions for the distribution of the Bible, had been in operation previous to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society; but the efforts had been limited in their extent, and confined in their object. A project of more extensive range, embracing not one island or continent only, but the whole world, and widening its views and exertions till it had supplied the most remote and lonely cottage with the word of truth, was still to be devised. The urgent claims of the inhabitants of the Welch principality for a supply of the scriptures, and the difficulties experienced in meeting their wants, appear to have led to the conviction that something more must be done. Heaven smiled propitiously upon a moment so big with grand results; and, at the suggestion of the Rev. Joseph Hughes, (whom, though on such a theme sectarian feelings cannot be indulged, yet we may be permitted to name with complacency as a Baptist clergyman) measures were adopted which led to the formation, on the 7th of March, 1804, of the British and Foreign Bible Society; an event which formed an epoch in the history of the church of God, and which we cannot but regard as one of the means employed by Infinite Wisdom, with special reference to hastening the approach of that period, when the knowledge of God shall cover the earth.

To trace the march of this no-

ble institution would be a pleasing and profitable employment; but our limits will not permit, and a brief abstract of the present state of Bible Societies in the world, must suffice on this part of the subject.

The immediate effect of the establishment of this Society was to stimulate Christians in other countries to similar efforts. On the 12th of December, 1804, the first Bible Society in America was formed in Philadelphia; since which similar institutions have very rapidly increased in every part of the country. In Europe, Asia, and Africa, they have sprung up as by magic; and every month waits to our shores intelligence of new combinations, and extending efforts. The British Society still stands "proudly eminent," imparting assistance and energy to its associates in this career of Christian benevolence.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.

We have referred to the resolution which has been proposed in the house of representatives, founded on the measures originated by the legislature of Maryland, for appropriating a portion of the public lands for the purposes of education, in those states which have not enjoyed the benefits resulting to several of the members of the confederation, from the reservation of a certain proportion of the public lands within their limits, for the support of schools, &c. Our readers are, perhaps, aware, that in the new states the 36th part of every township is reserved, by law, for the promotion of education. The old states, it is contended, having an equal claim to the public lands, are entitled to proportional grants, for the same purpose. It is on this principle that the Maryland resolutions are founded, and they have received the sanction of several of the states. The legislature of Massachusetts, however, have dissented, and the western states, we believe, are unanimously opposed to the measure. It is contended by them, that the reservations of land were not a gratuitous grant, but were made as one of the conditions of settlement, and have had no inconsiderable influence in alluring emigrants, by which means the value of the public lands has been much enhanced, and an equivalent consequently afforded to the old states.

These considerations are entitled to some weight, and it is doubtful whether congress will pass any act on the subject. A serious difficulty would arise in fixing upon a just ratio of apportionment in assigning the lands; and the method of disposing of them, if apportioned, might occasion some embarrassment. Besides, it is urged, that the national domain has been pledged for the payment of the public debt, and should not be diverted from its object. It is certain, that whatever is subtracted from the revenue in this way, must be supplied in another; and thus the states which might receive these grants would be benefitted, only by receiving perhaps a 14th, instead of a 24th part, of their proceeds.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court of the United States met in this city, on Monday last. All the judges were present, except judge Johnson, who was expected in a day or two.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

All the representatives of all the European powers (excepting Denmark, whose representative resides in Philadelphia) are now in this city.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Under the proper head will be found the latest accounts from Europe. The most important relate to the present state of things in Turkey. The Persians are advancing successfully. The Greeks have received a new impulse, and we are sorry to see, have caught something of the ferocity of their oppressors. Every thing in Russia gives note of preparation. War may be considered almost certain.

It is said, that the Manhattan, arrived at New York, has brought a commercial treaty between the United States and France.

SMALL POX.

Dr. Smith, the vaccine agent, has addressed a letter to the speaker of the house of representatives, stating that the introduction of the small pox into North Carolina, which occasioned so much alarm, was the result of an accidental mistake.

CONGRESS.

The vice-president, owing to the state of his health, has been obliged to return home; and Mr. Galliard has been appointed President of the Senate, pro tempore.

A resolution has been submitted in the Senate, to instruct the Committee on the District of Columbia, to report a bill for paying Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to Georgetown. A course of this kind is loudly demanded by the state of the Avenue, at this season in particular.

The House have been much occupied by the bill for the apportionment of Representatives. It finally passed; fixing the ratio at forty thousand.

A resolution has been submitted in the House, and laid on the table, having in view a repeal of the Act to encourage Vaccination. We earnestly hope that this resolution may not effect its object; and we are sorry, indeed, that a proposition evidently growing out of circumstances not then explained, should have been made to the House. The efficacy of vaccination no rational man can deny; and the abolition of the Vaccine Agency must be attended by pernicious consequences—since it will shake the confidence of the people in the value of vaccination, as a preventive of that disease which formerly committed such fearful ravages, but is now, by the aid of this preventive, become comparatively unknown.

The House have resumed the discussion of the Bankrupt bill, which will probably occupy them several days.

CENSUS.

The following is an abstract of the late Census. The total does not reach the number anticipated. The real aggregate of our population, however, probably exceeds ten millions; which was long since stated by the Abbe Raynal, as the *ne plus ultra* of North American population.

Maine,	298,335
New Hampshire,	244,161
Massachusetts,	523,287
Rhode Island,	83,059
Connecticut,	275,248
Vermont,	235,764
New York,	1,372,812
New Jersey,	277,575
Pennsylvania,	1,049,398
Delaware,	72,749
Maryland,	407,350
Virginia,	1,065,366
North Carolina,	688,829
South Carolina,	502,741
Georgia,	540,389
Alabama,	127,901
Mississippi,	75,448
Louisiana,	153,407
Tennessee,	422,813
Kentucky,	564,317
Ohio,	581,434
Indiana,	147,178
Illinois,	55,211
Missouri,	66,586
Territory of Michigan,	8,896
Territory of Arkansas,	14,273
District of Columbia,	33,039
Grand total,	9,638,166

INDIAN DANCE.

It is said that, if the weather is fair, the Deputation of Indians, now in this city, will perform many of their war dances and other feats of agility, at 12 o'clock this day, in front of the President's house.

ORDINATIONS.

In Providence (R. I.) on the 31st ultimo, the Rev. Allen Brown, recently a member of the Theological Institution of the Baptist General Convention, was ordained to the office of the gospel ministry. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gano.

On Sabbath evening, the 27th ult., Mr. Eli Baldwin, a licentiate from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry by the Classis of Philadelphia, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Crown-street, with the view of confining his labours to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

MARRIED.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Latham, Lewis M. Smith, Esq. to Miss CATHERINE HUTCHINSON, daughter of Reuben Hutchinson, Esq. all of Loudoun county, Virginia.

DIED.

At Annapolis, on Saturday, the 2d instant, aged about 56 years, Mr. JAMES INOUE, a member of the House of Delegates, of Maryland, in which he had served for several years.



## POETRY.

### THE POLAR STAR.

Star of the north, thy radiant light  
Shines on a world below,  
On regions of eternal night,  
Of endless frost and snow—  
Thy sparkling light serves to illumine  
Whole chains of glaciers vast,  
Where naught is heard amid the gloom,  
But th' howling wintry blast.

Star of the north, thy bright'ning ray  
Oft proves the seaman's friend;  
If chance the magnet's power should stray,  
On thee he must depend.  
The tawny Moor as he toils on,  
O'er scorching sands to realms afar,  
Will, when the wild'fowl for spot is won,  
Devoutly bless the polar star.

So is it with religion's light,  
That heavenly star so fair—  
Vain erring man 'till lead aright,  
Through seas of strife and care.  
And when his soul he must resign  
To him by whom 'twas giv'n,  
Then will it prove that light divine,  
The polar star of heav'n.

## PRINTING.

The obligations of religion and science,  
and, indeed, all the interests of society,  
to the art of Printing, no one can fail to appreciate. It was not, we presume, by accident, that the first publication in this second number of the Star, the following fugitive production of our early years:

Hail, mighty Aurl! enthusiasts oft with  
Bodily adieu thine origin divine;  
Fair science owns thee her support and guide,  
And points to FRANKLIN, as her son and thine!  
Thou first and best of Arts we well may  
Thou friend and great preserver of them all.

Perchance to man his great Creator taught  
To trace the enduring transcript of the  
mind.  
To frame sure symbols of his fleeting thought,  
And motley eloquent instruct mankind.  
Bound by no limits, and unharmed by time,  
The noiseless accents spread thro' every clime.

But long their use was circumscribed,  
And slow,  
With tedious labour grew the written page.  
A faithful picture, where unfading glow  
The 'form and pressure' of the earliest age.

A magic mirror, which, while time shall last,  
Will all reflect the image of the past.  
But PRINTING! list arose—and swift as thought,  
To every eye the ample page unfurled.

A figure great as Archimedes sought,  
She proved—and quickly shook the mortal world.  
Barbarian arms hurled ancient Rome to dust,  
But she withdrew the second and the worst.

The pious missionary marches forth,  
To fight the sacred battles of the Lord;  
Not like the mighty warriors of the earth,  
In martial panoply, with spear and sword.

No! he goes forth his fellow men to bless,  
His only arms the Bible and the Cross.  
In heathen climes, where superstition sways,  
O'er man's degraded head her Circean rod.

Aided by thee, the holy man essays  
To combat Satan with the word of God;  
Whilst thou unfold'st the Christian pilgrim's chart,  
And guard'st Jehovah's statutes on the heart.

The mightiest tyrants tremble at thy power,  
And dread thee more than hosts of marshalled men;  
Whilst vice and folly in thy presence cower,  
And shrink in darkness from thy piercing pen.

Thy voice can rouse a nation from repose,  
To crush ambition in its insidious folds.  
But grateful Freedom owns thee as her guide,  
Columbia greets thee guardian of her laws.

For thou alone canst spread instruction wide,  
The nurse of virtue, prop of freedom's cause.  
Illustrious Art! long flourish wide and free,  
For life owes half its sweetest charms to thee.

## ISCELLANEA.

FROM HANNAH MORE'S "MORALITY OF PAGANISM."

"Human reason," says Locke,  
"never yet, from unquestionable principles or clear deductions, made out an entire body of the law of nature. If a coalition could be made of all the moral precepts in the pagan world, many of which may be found in the Christian religion, that would not at all hinder, but that the world still stood as much in need of our Saviour, and of the morality he taught."

The law of the New Testament recommends itself to our regard by its excellence, and to our obedience by the authority of the Lawgiver. Christianity, therefore, presents not only the highest perfection, but the surest standard of morals.

In a multitude of the noble sentences and beautiful aphorisms of many of the heathen writers, there was indeed a strong tone of morality. But these fine sentiments, not flowing from any perennial source, had seldom any powerful effect on

conduct. Our great poet has noticed this discordance between principle and practice, in his dialogue between two great and virtuous Romans. Cassius, who disbelieved a future state, reproves Brutus for the inconsistency of his desponding temper, and the doctrines of his own Stoic school:

You make no use of your philosophy,  
If you give way to accidental evils.

Many of their works, in almost every species of literature, exhibit such perfection as to stretch the capacity of the reader, while they kindle his admiration, and invest, with no inconsiderable reputation, him who is able to seize their meaning, and to taste their beauties; so that an able critic of their writings, almost ranks with him who excels in original composition. In like manner, the lives of their great men abound in splendid sayings, as well as heroic virtues, to such a degree, as to exalt our idea of the human intellect, and, in single instances, of the human character.

We say, in single instances; for their idea of a perfect character wanted consistency, wanted completeness. It had many constituent parts, but there was no whole which comprised them. The moral fractions made up no integral. The virtuous man thought it no derogation from his virtue to be selfish, the conqueror to be revengeful, the philosopher to be arrogant, the injured to be unforgiving; forbearance was cowardice, humility was baseness, meekness was pusillanimity. Not only their justice was stained with cruelty, but the most cruel acts of injustice were the road to popularity, which immortalized the perpetrator. The good man was his own centre. Their virtues wanted to be drawn out of themselves, and this could not be the case. As their goodness did not arise from any knowledge, so it could not spring from any imitation of the Divine perfections. That aspiring principle, the love of God, the vital spark of all religion, was a motive of which they had not so much as heard; and if they had, it was a feeling which it would have been impossible for them to cherish, since some of the best of their deities were as bad as the worst of themselves.

When the history of their own religion contained little more than the quarrels and the intrigues of these deities, could we expect that the practice of the people would be much better or more consistent than their belief? If the divinities were at once holy and profligate, devout and impure; the worshipper could not commit a crime but he might vindicate it by the example of some deity; he could not gratify a sinful appetite, of which his religion did not furnish a justification.

Besides this, all their scattered documents of virtue could never make up a body of morals. They wanted a connecting tie. The doctrines of one school were at variance with those of another. Even if they could have clubbed their opinions, and picked out the best from each sect, so as to have patched up a code, still the disciples of one sect would not have submitted to the leader of another; the system would have wanted a head, or the head would have wanted authority, and the code would have wanted sanctions.

As there was no governing system, so there was no universal rule of morals; for morality was different in different places. In some countries, people thought it no more a crime to expose their own children, than in others to adopt those of their neighbour. The Persians were not looked upon as the worse moralists for marrying their mothers, nor the Hyrcanians for not marrying at all, nor the Scythians for murdering their parents, nor the Scythians for eating their dead.

FROM THE FARMER'S CABINET.

## RELIGION.

Religion seems exactly fitted to the wants of man. He is here, in a world of sin and sorrow, surrounded by ten thousand evils, from which he cannot extricate himself. The wind blows, the storm rages, the heavens gather blackness, the elements vie with each other for dominion, and feeble man finds himself

Just like a feather on the whirlwind's wing.

Pestilence and death are around him—he sees the grim monster approach—his limbs are unnerved—he cannot fly—he is sinking in despair; when Religion appears, and by her light and presence, dispels his fears and reanimates his frame. She has a power to charm; and while she charms she instructs. Her votaries are happy; for she constantly points them to a heaven of rest, in a world where

No scorching rays by day,  
No fatal damps by night,  
Shall ever find their way  
To weaken their delight—  
Where God himself gives Zion rest,  
And makes her habitation blest.

They who have known the sweets of her society, pity those whose highest ambition is to shed lustre over a few years—to live in remembrance a century or two, and then be forgotten. Yet, even for this the scholar labours, and the hero endures hardship. This is the summit of human ambition, and the boundary of its most sanguine expectation.

Religion tells her children, and she tells them truly, it is of little consequence to shine in the road of science—to pluck honours which fade like the flowers of the field, while you gather them to sparkle among the favorites of fortune—to wield the sceptre of Alexander, of Caesar, or of Bonaparte—to possess the riches of Cræsus, or to wear crowns set with the diamonds of Golconda. She provides for them nobler, more enduring honours, more abiding substance.—She teaches them what Socrates, what Plato, what Cicero, what Confucius, what Seneca could never teach. Though they have been called religionists, and moralists; yet, I know them not as such. I mean by religion, what the Bible teaches. Their light falls as far short of this, as does the light of midnight that of meridian day.

## ON BOOKS.

Dr. Aikin, in his valuable Letters from a Father to his Son, thus elucidates the value of a library:

"Imagine (says he) that we had in our power to call up the shades of the greatest and wisest men that ever existed, and oblige them to converse with us on the most interesting topics—what an inestimable privilege should we think it! how superior to all common enjoyments! But in a well furnished library, we, in fact, possess this power. We can question Xenophon and Cæsar on their campaigns; make Demosthenes and Cicero plead before us; join in the audiences of Socrates and Plato; and receive demonstrations from Euclid and Newton. In books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men, in their best dress.—We can, at pleasure, exclude dullness and impertinence; and open our doors to wit and good sense alone. Without books, I have never been able to pass a single day to my entire satisfaction: with them, no day has been so dark as not to have its pleasures. Even pain and sickness have for a time been charmed away by them. By the easy provision of a book in my pocket, I have frequently worn through long nights and days, in the most disagreeable parts of my profession, with all the difference in my feelings between calm content and fretful impatience.

## HENRY MARTYN.

[Sir Robert Kerr Porter, in his travels in Persia, &c. in a description of Shiraz, in that country, makes "a transient but honourable mention of Henry Martyn, a name which will never fade from pious memory, so long as unwearied ardour in the cause of the gospel, and the greatest and purest virtues of the heart, shall retain their reverence amongst us."]

"Shiraz stood," says our author, "in an extensive plain, at the foot of the height we were descending, and seemed a place of great consequence and extent, from the mosques and other lofty buildings which towered above the roofs of the vast expanse of dwelling houses. Gardens stretched on all sides of the fortified walls; and faint with sickness and fatigue, I felt a momentary reviving pleasure in the sight of a hospitable city, and the cheerful beauty of the view.—As I drew near, the image of my exemplary countryman, Henry Martyn, rose in my thoughts, seeming to sanctify the shelter to which I was hastening. He had approached Shiraz, much about the same season of the year, A. D. 1811; and like myself, was gasping for life under the double pressure of an inward fire and outward burning sun. He dwelt there nearly a year; and on leaving its walls, the apostles of christianity found no cause for 'shaking off' the dust of his feet, against the Mahomedan city. The inhabitants had received, cherished, and listened to him; and he departed thence amidst the blessings and tears of many a Persian friend. Through his means, the gospel had then found its way into Persia; and as it appears to have been sown in kindly hearts, the gradual effect hereafter may be like the harvest to the seedling. But whatever be the issue, the liberality with which his doctrines were permitted to be discussed, and the hospitality with which their promulgator was received by the learned, the nobles, and persons of all ranks, cannot but reflect lasting honour on the government, and command our respect for the people at large. Besides, to a person

who thinks at all on these subjects, the circumstances of the first correct Persian translation of the scriptures being made at Shiraz, and thence put into the royal hands, and disseminated through the empire, cannot but give an almost prophetic emphasis to the transaction, as arising from the very native country [Persia, proper] of the founder of the empire, who first bade the temple of Jerusalem be rebuilt, who returned her sons from captivity, and who was called by name to the divine commission.

"The son of the late Jaffier Ali Khan came out to meet me; and received me more like an old friend than a *frangeh*, stranger; and received myself and people into his house with every cordial hospitality our situation needed. My fever had gained an alarming height; and one of my European servants, a Russian, was in an unmanageable state, having become delirious. Repose seemed the first point, to give some check if possible to the advance of our disorder; and when too ill almost to thank our kind host, I found cool apartments prepared, and every comfort he could command, even to a physician, if I would have trusted myself and faithful follower to Asiatic medical skill.

"The attentions of my host were so unwearied, that I never could forget I was in the house of the near kinsman of the two noble Persians, Jaffier Ali Khan and Mirza Seid Ali, who had shown the warmest personal friendship to our 'Man of God'—for so they designated Henry Martyn. When the weather became too intense for his enfeebled frame to bear the extreme heat of the city, Jaffier Ali Khan pitched a tent for him in a most delightful garden beyond the walls. There, he pursued his Asiatic translation of the scriptures; or, sometimes in the cool of the evening, he sat under the shade of an orange tree by the side of a clear stream, holding that style of conversation with the two admirable brothers, which caused their pious guest to say—That the bed of roses on which he reclined, and the notes of the nightingales which warbled above him, were not so sweet as such discourse from Persian lips. The land, in which he so expressed himself, is, indeed, that of the 'bulbul and the rose'; the poet Hafiz having sung of their charms, till he identified their names with that of his native city."

Mr. Southey, in his Life of Wesley, has preserved a number of well authenticated anecdotes.—Amongst other cases is the following:

"A party of men were amusing themselves one day at an alehouse in Rotherham, by mimicking the Methodists. It was disputed who succeeded best; and this led to a wager. There were four performers, and the rest of the company was to decide after a fair specimen from each. A Bible was produced, and three of the rivals, each in turn, mounted the table, and held forth in a style of irreverent buffoonery, wherein the Scriptures were not spared. John Thorpe, who was the last exhibitor, got upon the table in high spirits, exclaiming 'I shall beat you all! He opened the book for a text, and his eyes rested upon these words, 'Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.' These words, at such a moment, and in such a place, struck him to the heart. He became serious—he preached in earnest; and he affirmed, afterwards, that his own hair stood erect at the feelings which then came upon him, and at the awful denunciations which he uttered. His companions heard him with the deepest silence.—When he came down not a word was said concerning the wager.—He left the room immediately, without speaking to any one; went home, in a state of great agitation, and resigned himself to the impulse which had thus strangely been produced. In consequence, he joined the Methodists, and became an itinerant preacher; but he would often say, when he related this story, that if ever he preached by the assistance of the Spirit of God, it was at this time."

ANECDOTE OF A CHRISTIAN INDIAN.

Related in Reverend Daniel Temple's Missionary Sermon, just published.

Not many years ago, a chief of one of the Indian tribes, who had himself become a christian under the labours of a pious missionary, burst into this touching and eloquent lamentation, when he learned that their lands had been clandestinely sold to the white men:—"White chiefs now kindle their ancient fires! There, no Indian sleeps but those that sleep in the grave! My warriors and my children, it is very hard: this is a dark day to Oneida! Soon our fires shall be put out! Our eyes rain like the black cloud that roars through the tops of the trees!" And when this venerable chief died, he desired that his body might be laid by the

side of his good minister, that, as he said, he might go up with him at the great resurrection. When he uttered this lamentation and wept over his own tribe, little commiseration was felt for Indians by white men. The poor wanderers of the wilderness were compelled to say—"I looked on my right hand and beheld, but there was no man that would know me; refuge failed me: no man cared for my soul!" Blessed be God, those days are gone! the scene is changed. Charity now remembers the children of the wilderness, and listens to the imploring voice. Ten thousand hearts and hands are impatient to bless them. The sound of the gospel begins to echo among them in many directions; and the sacred songs of Zion now burst along where nothing was heard but the roaring of winds and the howling of beasts.

## A WORD IN SEASON.

A profane coachman, pointing to one of the horses he was driving, said to a pious traveller—"That horse, sir, knows when I swear at him." "Yes," replied the traveller, "and so does *One above*." The coachman seemed to feel the reproof, and became immediately silent.

Men may disguise their actions, but not their inclinations; and though it is not easy to guess by the muscles of the countenance what a man may do, it is hardly to be concealed what he wishes to have done.

## USEFUL ARTS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A great Painting.—Mr. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, a distinguished artist, has in hand a Painting, the subject of which, we presume, will clothe it with all the effect of which it is susceptible. The subject is an interior view of the Representatives' Chamber in the Capitol, at the time of candle light, whilst the great chandelier, suspended in the centre of the chamber, is lighting. The members are supposed to be assembling for an evening sitting; and the picture will contain more than a hundred figures, all portraits from sittings by the different persons; among whom, besides members of the House, will be some of the members of the Supreme Court, and other distinguished characters, and officers and servants of the house, &c. We can hardly conceive of a subject more attractive; and we anticipate for it, as an Exhibition Painting, great success. Upwards of thirty of the portraits, with all the perspective drawings, are already completed; and it is expected the picture will be finished by the next autumn. The size of the painting is to be 11 feet by 7 feet 6 inches.

Mr. Morse contemplates, we learn, two other paintings, of the same size, to make up a series. The one, the Senate Chamber, with portraits of all the Senators; the other the President's Drawing Room, with the portraits of the President and family, the Heads of Departments, distinguished Naval and Military Officers, Foreign Ministers, &c.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

A simple contrivance has been put in operation in London for lighting the city steeples dials after sunset, by means of gas, so as to ascertain the hour at any time during the night. The apparatus consists of a grand burner, placed a few feet out from the top of the dial, and enclosed in a nearly hemispherical lantern, the front of which is glazed; the back forms a parabolic reflector; the dial receives not only the direct, but a conical stream of reflected rays; and is thus so brilliantly illuminated, that the hours and hands can be seen with nearly the same distinctness at a distance as through the clock disengages, about sunrise, a small detent, something similar to the larum in wooden clocks, this shuts the gas cock, and so instantly extinguishes the light.

## Glass Works.

The New England Glass Works at Craigville, in the vicinity of Boston, employ in their establishment about ninety persons, fifteen of whom are foreigners. They cut no glass except of their own make; and to such a state of perfection has this establishment arrived, that they are not fearful of a comparison with any works of the kind on this side of the Atlantic. As to the quality and cutting of their glass, they may fairly challenge any imported.—*Boston paper.*

## Labour-saving Machine.

The model of a new Excavator or Labour-saving Machine, is exhibited at Batavia village, (N. Y.) constructed on a principle which, it is said, with the power of two men, will scoop up and discharge several feet from the bed of a canal of deep cutting, three tons in 10 or 15 minutes; and that the application of half of the above power, the machine can be made to plough a furrow in hard earth, eighteen inches deep.

## Useful Discovery.

It is not generally known, that soap and water rubbed upon a bone, as a substitute for oil, is peculiarly effective, and gives a much finer edge to a razor than can be produced by oil. It is suggested that this is also a better material for setting surgical instruments than oil.

## Enchanted Lyre.

A musical instrument of great power and sweetness of tone is exhibiting in London, under the appellation of the Enchanted Lyre. The inventor disclaims mechanism altogether, (though he winds up the machine) and asserts that his performance is entirely a new combination of powers.

The Eye Infirmary of New-York, within the last year, has restored to sight 436 blind persons, many of whom had been blind from their infancy. An institution of a similar object in Boston, under Dr. Key, holds, is gaining high repute.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE  
Latter Day Luminary;  
NEW SERIES;  
By a Committee of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States.

TERMS.  
This work, from the first of January 1822, will be published monthly, the Saturday in each month, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in advance, or before delivery of the fourth number; Three Dollars, if not paid till the close of the year.

Those who become responsible for copies, shall have a sixth, gratis. It will be delivered to subscribers at Washington and Georgetown, on the day of publication. To others it will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, they may direct, without delay. No subscription will be taken for less than a year; and subscribers will understand to continue, unless reasonable notice shall be given to the contrary. Communications, post paid, addressed to Anderson & Meahan, Columbian Office, Washington City, will receive immediate attention.

Profits sacred to the cause of missions. Feb. 2—1f.

## Dr. Staughton's Address.

FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, AND BY DAVIS AND FORCE.

## THE ADDRESS

Delivered at the

Opening of the Columbian College,

9th January, 1822.

By the Rev. Dr. William Staughton, President of the Institution;

Price 25 cents—and a liberal deduction for larger quantities.

Feb. 2—

## To Let,

TWO three-story BRICK HOUSE on Greenleaf's Point, adjoining the residence of Commodore Rodgers. The houses are as pleasantly situated as in this city, commanding an extensive view of the Potomac, and will afford delightful residence for a large and steel family. Spacious coach houses, stables are attached to them, and the door is a pump of excellent water. They will be let separately or together, and, to a good tenant, the terms will be very moderate. Inquire at this office.

## WARD'S VIEW.

FOR SALE, a few copies of "A VIEW of the History, Literature, and Mythology of THE HINDOOS; including a minute description of their Manners, Customs, and translations from the principal Works; in two volumes. W. WARD, Missionary at Serampore, the 2d edition, carefully abridged, greatly improved. Inquire of W. Woodward, Bookseller, Philadelphia, the N. E. corner of Market and Second street of said city; or at this Office. Feb. 2—1f.

## Ball and Merino Dresses.

CLEMENT T. COOTE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

SEVERAL beautiful GRAPES, Striped, and Checked Crape, suitable for Ball Dresses, Turbans, and white Italian Crape, very fine. Also, on hand a few superb MAR ROBES, TRIMMINGS, and SHAWLS, will be sold cheap to close a consignment.

C. T. C. has an excellent Assortment of Fancy and Plain Goods, which he sells on terms favourable to his customers. Feb. 2—1f.

## DRUGS,

Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOHN DUCKWORTH has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Also, a general assortment of Fancy articles, viz.

Walking Canes, Hat, Hair, Cloth, Teeth and other brushes, Razors and Razor Straps, Pomade in jars and rolls, Antique Oil, Cologne Water, Soaps, Wash Balls, French Playing Cards, Dressing and Fine Teeth Combs, Charcoal and Coral Teeth Powders, Soda Powders, Hudson's best Japan Blacking, &c. &c. Also, Miller's Cough Drops, so much recommended for Consumptions, Croup, &c. &c. Congress Spring Water, a fresh supply. Feb. 2—8t.

## Rev. Dr. Gill's Exposition.

W. W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, the publisher of this valuable, and extremely heavy undertaking, wishing a part reimbursement of the money expended, and also to accommodate those who want, but cannot purchase so heavy a work, will sell from 1 to 150 copies of Dr. Gill at about the cost of paper, printing, and binding, if applied for in the course of six months. He will sell the whole binding, which is 63 dollars, at 25 dollars; and the calf, which is 72 dollars, for 40. The money must accompany the order, as an indispensable requisite. Those who have the New Testament will be supplied with the Old in 6 volumes to match their sets. And he earnestly requests those who are in arrears to come up, and order the volumes which are to complete their sets.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.